



SIXTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

NO. 20.

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY,

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

General Office, Earlinton, Ky.

Branch Offices,

A. M. CARROLL, Manager,
337 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager,
345 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

R. G. ROUSE, Manager,
Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager,
Cor. Main and Auction Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager,
327 Upper Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Wholesale Agents, HESSER & WICKHAM, Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo. J. W. BRIDGMAN, 603 Teutonic Building, Chicago, Ill.

Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail **COAL and COKE** TRADE, which will appear from time to time, permanently occupying this space.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

St. Bernard Coal Company.

INCORPORATED.

"The Mystic Coal Field," at Mystic, Iowa, has been organized. This is the largest organization for the mining and marketing of coal in Iowa, and perhaps in the West. It is a consolidated fifteen Companies, operating twenty-three mines at eight different towns, with an output of over 2,000,000 tons of coal a year. It was organized for the purpose of keeping up the price of coal and economizing in operating.

An expedition backed by American capital sailed from New York recently for the purpose of developing vast mineral deposits in Northern Peru. The most important mineral which it is hoped to develop is anthracite coal, for which there is now a market on the Pacific coast of South America. By building a Railroad to the coast it is expected that the fuel can be sold there at about \$2.00 a ton, while the coal now shipped to the coast costs \$2.00 to \$2.50 a ton. The expedition was projected by C. W. May, Philadelphia, and the chief capitalist is J. C. Osgood, of Colorado. G. Clinton Gardner, formerly general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is in charge of the expedition.

Mob violence continues to be the rule in the County of Alameda, Idaho. The latest exploit of the Canyon Creek Mine Union is the closing of the Hunter Mine at Mullan. A large delegation visited the mine and threatened the mine owners, but they did not at once part with the standard insisted upon in the Canyon Creek mine. The mine owners refused to give in, and the mob threatened to burn the mine buildings and probably kill some of the mine owners. The mine owners refused to give in, and the mob threatened to burn the mine buildings and probably kill some of the mine owners. The mine owners refused to give in, and the mob threatened to burn the mine buildings and probably kill some of the mine owners.

Wealth Does Not Bring Happiness.

DOES WEALTH bring happiness? The question was recently put by the Sunday New York World to a number of prominent American millionaires—men who have known both poverty and riches, and having been the architects of their own fortunes, have in a practical way tested the matter for themselves. Their answers will be found below.

AMERICAN RICHES TESTED.

No American rich man ever had such a wonderful career as Andrew Carnegie, who has written and delivered addresses on wealth and its obligations. His reply was as follows:

"Wealth can only bring happiness in the sense that it brings us greater opportunities of making others happy. Great wealth is a sacred trust which the possessor should hold, and administer to the best possible advantage for the benefit of his fellow men. The truest happiness, however, is the only happiness. In this world, the name is to make others happy, or at least by improving their condition in some way. I think that the happiest man is the one who makes the most of his opportunities."

"When we have exhausted every other so-called pleasure, that of bringing the joyful smiles to the eyes of the poor, the words of grateful pleasure to the lips of others remain personal."

"The ways in which a wealthy man can produce such gratifying results are numerous and self-evident. Wealth will enable its possessor to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to give free institutions of learning, establish free libraries, found hospitals, and do countless other good works. It will enable him to entertain his friends, and smile pleasant surroundings help them to the enjoyment of some happy hours."

"With his riches he can purchase and give to those he loves the things of this world that their hearts most desire. In this way, and this way only—in the power of making others happy that it confers wealth, peace, or even happiness."

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

ROCKEFELLER SAYS NO.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, whose wealth is estimated at \$100,000,000, replied:

"My desire and expenditure to his income. A man believes himself rich and has everything he desires and feels that he needs, he really is rich, no matter if he is worth ten millions and yet has desires and needs which he is unable, or thinks himself unable, to satisfy or gratify or supply, he is poor."

"You know Iago says: 'Poor and content is rich and enough, But richer findless is as poor as winter.' To him that ever fears he shall be poor."

"A man's expenses usually bear the same relation to his income when he has \$100,000 or only \$5,000. Consequently he is no better off in the former case than in the latter."

"That there is practically no difference between what the world calls a poor man and a rich one is well illustrated in the case of the Fatima's. A mental case is a gravity of a Turkish pasha, saying, 'I am a poor man of low station.'"

"The pasha, refusing his request, answered: 'And I am a poor man of high station, and that is the only difference between us.'"

"Again, money is like strawberries and cream. It is impossible for anybody to have enough, and that fact may make wealth a source of unhappiness in some cases. A man making money is like the little girl being fed with too cream by her aunt. In France's picture."

"Don't you say you have had enough. But, make the sum. In this world, the name is to make others happy, or at least by improving their condition in some way. I think that the happiest man is the one who makes the most of his opportunities."

"As most men grow richer their ambition, taste and desire expand largely, even to an extent wholly disproportionate to their acquisitions, and many men have been much poorer when they had accumulated a fortune of five million dollars than they were when they had but one million, for the reason that their ideas had so expanded that they desired to give to such magnitude or to carry out such great schemes of business enterprise or philanthropy as the income from ten million dollars could not possibly command."

"For these reasons, as well as for many others I might name, wealth is more likely to bring unhappiness than happiness."

"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER."

MACKAY HAPPY WHEN A TOLLER.

John W. Mackay, the California bonanza king, wrote:

"I am surprised that one should think that a money-making man is a selfish being. It is very happy depending upon what early struggles with poverty. I enjoyed that, and I am glad to give it to my children. I would not have a son of mine who is not a money-maker. I would not have a son of mine who is not a money-maker. I would not have a son of mine who is not a money-maker."

"I had faith in and hope for the future, and when I began to realize that hope was not a mere dream, I began to work hard, saving my money and waiting for my opportunity, what a happiness I experienced—no happiness as a successful money-maker, but a happiness as a successful money-maker."

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"Riches, like everything else in life, is all vanity and vanity of spirit. Do you remember in Charles Dickens' 'Pickwick Papers' how, when Sam Weller requested Mr. Stiggins, the deputy shepherd, to name his favorite compound, the reverend gentleman replied: 'Oh, my dear young friend, all compound is vanity, but being pressed and that he thought sweetest pineapple rum and water saved less of vanity than any other compound. Well, it is a good deal the same with the things of this world. They are all vanity, but most of us think that money-getting and money-making is less of vanity than anything else, and so keep on making and hoarding to the end of time.'"

"Few people have any idea of the many inconveniences which wealth brings. Those who have will never see such a foolish man as 'Does wealth bring happiness?' First of all, there are the nagging letter-writers. Once let people think you are rich and before a year has passed you will have received from people you never heard of before requests for loans, gifts and offices of profit sufficient to exhaust the combined patience of all the Lord Chancellors Great Britain has ever had, and to break the back of England."

"A rich man is compelled to live constantly in the public eye. Privacy is practically impossible for him. The public are curious to know more about him, and the newspapers teem with paragraphs about him, telling how he opens his kitchen, how he puts on his shoes, and what he has for breakfast. An inconspicuous life is impossible for him. Everybody knows him, and his entrance into a shop is often the signal for an addition of at least 25 per cent. to the price of any articles he may arrive desirous to purchase."

"There are a few of the many reasons why most rich men would probably give a negative answer to the question, 'Does wealth bring happiness?'"

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Jones and Ingersoll.

It was a striking coincidence when two of the most gifted platform speakers of the hour were speaking in St. Louis at the same hour. Sam Jones and Bob Ingersoll are both preachers of Christian homes, both the sons of preachers. One is the product of Arminianism, the other of hyper-Calvinism. The one the David of modern evangelism, with his narrow gospel, clinging and mother wit, and the other the Goliath of Gotham with his blinding blasphemy and "holiness of brass." Their trains on schedule time, in opposite directions, passed each other between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night. Sam was on the main line of St. Louis, while Bob was side-tracked in a down-town theatre. Bob tracked in a reporter: "The evangelist will soon become a thing of the past. If this rampant jester could have stood on the corner of Ohio and Fourteenth streets in the evening of the same day that he made this prophecy and at the same hour in which the struggles were gathering in the hall before us, and could have seen the 30,000 people trying to get into Music Hall, and see the thousands of people who were turned away, he might have concluded that the evangelist is a thing of the past, and likely to be a potent factor of the future long after Bob is doomed to sleep with the ignominious dust of Voltaire and Paine."

A few years ago when Bob stood over the pale corpse of his brother Clark, he said: "Life is a narrow valley between the mountain ranges of two eternities; we strive to pierce the future, we cry about, but the only answer is the echo of a cry. Let us hope there is something better beyond, for in the night of death hope is a star, and listening love bears the rustle of angels' wings."

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an entire city to a more optimistic confidence in God, law and the right, if he gets anything like a liberal contribution for his work, some people think his capacity is 'awful' if he receives it. They would lead you to believe that the purer, the better and broader a man's work is the greater the privation and destitution he should suffer as he fights the great battles of life. We small or mediocre preachers seldom refuse any money given to us; then why should we think it strange that a preacher declines a work so much grander than our own, and that he declines it with a good conscience? It is not so regarded by the rank and file of their profession. Sam sent his agent to Bob, proposing to discuss the question at issue between them in a joint debate in the largest auditoriums in the leading cities of America. Bob was intensely emphatic and laconic in his refusal. If such a debate could be arranged, the rivalry between Ethel and Gerizem would be an appropriate and the only auditorium in the world large enough for the audience. We are really sorry that the challenge was not accepted. Bob knows as well as the vast audiences all over this land that Sam is no 'reed shaken by the wind,' but a man of extraordinary gifts and power before an assembled multitude. An officer on guard at the entrance of Music Hall Sunday afternoon at the close of the sermon to 6,000 men on "On Science Record and God" was nervous with excitement as he remarked: "Oh, what a dangerous power that man would be if he were turned in the wrong direction. If he had only given the word, 5,000 of his audience would have followed him in an instantaneous charge on the saloons of St. Louis."

These audiences are first drawn through the curiosity and the fame of the preacher, the fact and should, they are astonished at his knowledge of human nature and the nature of God, at his penetration of the heart-hunger of their own individual lives, they are convinced of a heart of redemptive power in the preacher who not only knows their need, but also their weakness, and is willing to lead them in a helping hand. They are captivated by the courage of a man who fears neither men nor devils, and is willing to champion an unpopular cause. They are fascinated by a preacher whose method, manner, wit and humor are as natural as the air he breathes. They are both lulled and charmed by a gospel in the concrete, so vivid of abstraction as to touch them exactly where they are living seven days in the week. The three weeks' meetings in St. Louis culminated, grand day and Sunday in an effective work as the evangelist has ever accomplished. At 10 a. m. Saturday he spoke to about 4,000 ladies in Music Hall. At noon to about 2,000 men, by invitation, in the Merchants' Exchange. In the evening again to his usual audience in Music Hall.

It is now about time to let up on exalting Sam? He is a Methodist, warp and wool, and too valuable a man to our country and age to be alienated from us. In- stead of calling him ugly names, let us all pray that the postscript baptism of the Holy Ghost may come upon him, that the

more potent and wonderful than the morning has been—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

CHINESE LAWS PECULIAR.

Flower Kingdom Is Well Governed But Largely Self-Ruled.

"The home life of the Chinese," says William Russell, of Shanghai, "appears to be but little understood outside of the limits of the Flower Kingdom. The most powerful institution in China is the family. The most remarkable attribute of the family is its ability to exercise judicial power upon its members. If a Chinese man takes a minor offense, the law, as we term it, does not cognize of the case. The family takes upon itself the punishment of the offender by flogging or imprisonment, and the compensation of the injured party. It is only in the graver offenses, such as murder, that the culprit is handed over to judicial authority."

The ability of the Chinese family to sustain its feudal prerogatives is owing to its being part and parcel of the land tenure. There are no landlords in China. The land is the property of the State, and the tenant pays a small tax to the State for the use of it. This tax must be paid whether the land is cultivated or not; no family, therefore, makes itself responsible for more land than its members can cultivate. The State further reserves the right, where the occupier does not do justice to his holdings, to dispossess them and relet it. This land tax ranges from twelve to forty cents per acre and the average size of each holding is nine acres. Apart from this gibe, each family has an inalienable right to two acres of land, which is strictly entailed upon the family, and furnishes the site of the homestead. The members of the family who, by their thrift and industry, have accumulated a fortune, have the right to build a new house on the site of the homestead, and to make a success have always the ancestral home to fall back upon, and the accompanying farm to work on and live by. A poor law is unknown in China, and failure is not to be found in the lexicon of the laboring class. Another point which younger nations might incorporate in their code is the respect paid to the aged in China. The old people are assigned the best rooms in the family home, and are not in any way looked upon as worn out or undesirable. The members of the family who, by their thrift and industry, have accumulated a fortune, have the right to build a new house on the site of the homestead, and to make a success have always the ancestral home to fall back upon, and the accompanying farm to work on and live by. A poor law is unknown in China, and failure is not to be found in the lexicon of the laboring class. 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Our Colored Citizens.

All communications and notices of news requiring this column should be addressed to:
C. W. Mendenhall, Editor, Bee, Louisville, Ky.

"We have had some 'black berry winter' this city this week."

Mr. Patterson, of Morton's Gap, was in the city this week.

Miss Sissie Nance and Mr. Richard Brown, of Morton's Gap, were quietly married at that place last Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. B. Hanks, of our well known citizens and highly respected citizen was honored last week with the election as delegate to the State Convention, with Mr. Herbert Garrett as alternate. The Convention meets at Louisville June 5th.

Last Sunday was a big day with the U. B. F. at Madisonville.

Mrs. Lizzie Eaves and sister spent Wednesday of last week at Morton's Gap with their friend, Mrs. Lucy Watson.

Sam Eaves carried a rig to the Gap last Thursday evening to the ice cream gathering at the residence of Mr. Jacob Cox.

Prof. W. R. Harding, of Owensboro, was in the city last week, visiting Dr. H. Foster.

Mr. W. R. Tugans, of St. Charles, and well known throughout our county, was in the city one day last week, en route from Henderson, where he had been on business.

Quite a crowd of our people went to Madisonville last Sunday, to witness the interesting services of the U. B. F. order at that place.

Mrs. D. H. Foster and her brother, W. R. Harding, left for their home in Owensboro, last Saturday night.

Cookies shipped of Madisonville, was in the city Sunday, to the delight of the lady by the name of—

Life-Prichett went to Providence Sunday.

Our public school closed last Friday and Saturday evenings to good homes at the Louisville hall. The children appreciated themselves very creditably.

Mr. Chas. Osborn went to Providence Sunday.

If you do not know where you would have to go to see your country, you would never change you and the pain of facing a man to whom you have said unkind things, will never fail to your lot.

Rev. John W. Ligon, a Christian minister of our city, in his letter to the South Kentucky Evangelist, speaking of the condition of his church at this place, says: "The night audiences are especially large. Small things often effect the crowd at church. The north bound passenger train leaves here at 11 a. m., which is the hour for preaching. An idle crowd always gathers at the depot to see the train come in, and by the time the train comes and goes, the small crowd and distributed, we are about half through our services. They usually miss the morning sermon in order to see the train and their trial. At night there is nothing in the way." There it is. And is by the remarks may apply to the colored churches in the South. The Reverend has simply said in print what everybody knows is true.

Mr. Ed. Chasault, one of the most prominent and influential colored men of Lexington, was interviewed by a reporter for the Louisville Times on the verge of the jury in the Ship-Brown murder case, he said: "While the negroes are much surprised that Ship should not have been convicted, they are not inclined to take the law into their own hands. The idea of a mob of men starting out to walk from Lexington to Midway, a distance of forty miles, is ridiculous. There was no thought of a mob. We are, however, very much surprised that we cannot get justice in the courts. The verdict of yesterday simply means that a white man may with impunity go into a negro's house, debauch his wife and escape punishment; but the negro will continue to be haunted by an outraged community should be kill a white man. I am surprised at the Judge and jury, and do not believe another jury of twelve men in the city could be found that would find Ship guilty of murder. The instructions read plainly that Ship should be found guilty if he crossed the threshold of Brown's house and killed him there, and was proven by Ship's own testimony. I cannot for the life of me see how this can be. One member of this jury is a descendant of the Central Christian church here. We are pleased with the prosecution and do not believe there was anything left undone. We employed counsel and did all we could."

The lecture on "The Historic Christ" that was to have been delivered at Union Tabernacle, Hopkinsville some weeks ago, by the Rev. Bishop T. U. Dudley, of the Kentucky diocese, of the Episcopal Church, was delivered last Tuesday evening at that place. It will be remembered that this lecture of the bishop's was delivered before the World's Congress of Religions which met at Chicago during the great fair.

Now that school is out the musical voice of the festive school boy will be silent for awhile.

A small token of appreciation was offered to the school boy selling the most tickets for the late concert. It turned out to be a little between little George Taffalor Dickerson and little William Shelton. Of course both will receive something.

With this issue of The Bee the editor of this department shall be closed for the week. Then the weekly may mean from troubling and the

believe at rest. During our stay at the hotel we have written forty-two letters, patriotic, political, social and religious; and it does not need our assurance that in this space of time we have said a great many things that we have forgotten and that we wish everybody else had forgotten also. We have been accused of saying a great many things that we have never said, or that were not understood in the same in which they were written. We have omitted to say a great many things that we ought to have said, sometimes because we did not happen to think of them until it was late. We have sought to keep ourselves in sympathy with the popular thought, and have said as we saw need in this our readers are left to say. We shall now lay down our pencil and put away our tablet for a few weeks rest, after which we hope to again enter into it not interested you.

Mr. James Alexander went to Hopkinsville last Sunday on a visit.

Mrs. Georgia Warders is on the sick list.

Mr. Sara Osborn is on the sick list.

Prof. A. R. Bailey and wife, of Greenville, were in the city this week.

Loisling Not Ending.

In one of the letters that have been preserved, written by Luttrell, there are some amusing lines which may thus be explained. The letter was written from Drummond to Rogers about a story friend, one of their circle, and a Greek epigram appeared in the paper. The following is as close as I can make it in English:

"Gee—In his closet one spry man found a pair of business hats, little friend in his house."

Somebody with a smile to the face of "Luttrell," "I'm looking I look for, not looking."

To which might be added in the way of retort courteous: "I would be hard to deny you. You may have your own, but to be sure I do."

These Foreign Names.

Jack-Tell you hear that this De-Synthe had a spill from their janting car yesterday?

Boo—'I'm not surprised. He calls it his "turn-out."—Truth.

Enough on the Old Man.

She—The bride nearly fainted during the ceremony and it was all her father could do to support her.

He—And yet I believe he has managed to support both of them since the ceremony—Brooklyn Life.

No Chance to Live.

Mrs. Brown—How can you say there is more chance for a Irishman to drink in this country than in Ireland?

Brown—Because, my dear, over there he can never say he has taken the night-train to make him—Judge.

In the City of Deceases.

Ma-bob—Do you believe that May-margery is less happy than those of any other month?

Mrs. Lakesboro—Not I wasn't any happier than when I was married in October, January, April, August, February or June—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Their Fatal Mistake.

Returned Traveler—What has become of Calcutta and Calcutta, the rich traveler? Poorhouse, I presume?

Accident—Yes, indeed. They are both in the poorhouse.

"Pshaw! What happened?"

"Well," said a general and said each other—"N. Y. Weekly.

A Difference.

Mr. Osborn—Your fat is heated by steam, I believe?

Mr. Porthorpe—No, sir, it's not heated by steam—Why, you told me it was.

Mr. Porthorpe—No, what I said was that it was hot and steam radiators in every room—Puck.

advertisers on the man's wrist and led

LINCOLN AND THE PREACHERS.

The President Ready Made His Position

At a meeting of the Lincoln and Hamilton clubs recently the following story was told of Mr. Lincoln illustrating his peculiar method of stating his position:

"I have it from a person who was present on the occasion," said the narrator, "that Lincoln, before his famous speech of the emancipation proclamation and when our military operations were unusually unsuccessful, a self-appointed delegation of preachers from New England, numbering, I remember, twenty-three, called upon the president to induce him to issue the proclamation instantly. Their speaker was eloquent and primed and full of anticipation of success. He announced that Moses and the prophets demanded in the name of the Lord that the president issue the proclamation declaring the slaves free."

"He went on to assert that when that were done the civilized and Christian world would rise up and assist us with such tremendous force that our success would be assured, and much more of the same sort. When he had finished, Mr. Lincoln quietly said to the speaker:

"Your reverence, how many legs has a sheep?"

"The speaker raised his hands and the whole body of the delegation showed signs of disgust, as much as if they had been asked a question."

"Now," said Mr. Lincoln, "if you call a sheep's tail a leg how many legs would he have?"

"The answer, of course, was 'five.'"

"You all agree to this?" said Mr. Lincoln.

"They nodded assent."

"Then," said the president, "you are wrong. A sheep has only four legs and calling his tail a leg does not make him a leg."

"The application was apparent, leaving a production of freedom without the ability to enforce it would be ridiculous. The delegation quietly withdrew without further parley, satisfied of the president's position. If he had attempted to explain his position by argument, they would have overwhelmed him with verbiage."—Chicago Tribune.

A Wire Rope Tramp at Gibraltar.

A wire tramway is said to have lately been put up at Gibraltar for connecting the signal station at the top of the rock with the lower town. It takes up all the materials necessary for the service of the fort in less than five minutes, whereas formerly a whole day was required for cartage by a rough and difficult road. The engine house is erected at the north end of the Alameda, whence start two ropes three hundred and twenty yards long, which lead to the top of the mountain. A powerful engine gives motion to the ropes carrying the tubs, one of which rises while the other descends. The ropes are calculated for a load of more than seventy tons but they never have to support more than a twelfth of that weight.—Scientific American.

Begin the Short, Father of Charles-magne was only five feet high, but had a beard down to his waist.

—Lorenzo de Medici had a commonplace face, weak eyes and a generally unimpressive appearance.

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Thos. D. Walker,

New Lace Curtains!

THESE ARE BEAUTIES.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM.

NEW! NEW!

THIS FURNISHING IS NEW, AND KEPT NEW, BY

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Our Grocery Department

IS LOOKED AFTER BY A COMPETENT CORPS OF CLERKS.

Our Stock of Groceries far surpasses any other in the country. You get what you order and pay only what first-class goods can be bought for, and for what you get.

Only the best brands of Canned Goods do we handle. It is the same in everything. The best is by far the cheapest.

See what we have in Coffees, Sugars, and other staples. Our Dried Fruits and Canned Fruits will bear inspection and trial.

In everything, as stated, it is the NEW and the BEST which takes.

YOU WILL FIND THAT PLACE THE

St. Bernard Coal Co.'s STORES.

OUR DRY GOODS

NEW SHOES

DEPARTMENT

Big Feet, Little Feet

Everybody's Feet

New Dress Goods, Trimmings, Etc.

New Suits,

Fat Men, Lean Men.

Men, Women and Children.

THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES—ALL SIZES.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

THE DANDEST LOT IN TOWN.

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Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

Church Directory.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

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SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH!

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WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS

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THE TRUNK LINE TO THE NORTH

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THE BEST LINE BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.